

रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर-एस०एस०पी०/एल० डब्लू०/एन०पी०-91/2014-16 लाइसेन्स टू पोस्ट ऐट कन्सेशनल रेट

सरकारी गजट, उत्तर प्रदेश

उत्तर प्रदेशीय सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित

असाधारण

विधायी परिशिष्ट भाग—4, खण्ड (ख)

(परिनियत आदेश)

लखनऊ, बृहस्पितार, 24 सितम्बर, 2020 आश्विन 2, 1942 शक सम्वत्

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

न्याय अनुभाग-2 (अधीनस्थ न्यायालय)

संख्या 25 / 2020 / 1364 / सात-न्याय-2—2020-216जी-2007—टीसी—1 लखनऊ, 24 सितम्बर, 2020

अधिसूचना

पоआо−237

ग्राम न्यायालय अधिनियम, 2008 (अधिनियम संख्या 4 सन् 2009) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके राज्यपाल, उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् नीचे अनुसूची के स्तम्भ–2 में यथाउल्लिखित ग्राम न्यायालय में, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ–4 में यथा उल्लिखित अपर सिविल न्याायाधीश (जूनियर डिवीजन) संवर्ग के अधिकारियों को, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ–3 में यथा उल्लिखित अधिकारिता के भीतर, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12 एवं 13 द्वारा प्रदत्त मामलों में अधिकारिता का प्रयोग करने के लिए नियुक्त करती हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम न्यायालय के तहसील मुख्यालय पर बैठने का स्थान	ग्राम न्यायालय की तहसील मुख्यालय पर अधिकारिता	अधिकारी अपर सिविल न्यायाधीश (जूनियर डिवीजन) का नाम	यथा नियुक्त
1	2	3	1	5
'			4	_
1	घौलाना (हापुड़)	धौलाना	श्री विजय चौधरी,	न्यायाधिकारी
			अपर सिविल न्यायाधीश	
			(जूनियर डिवीजन), हापुड़	
2	शाहगंज (जौनपुर)	शाहगंज	सुश्री पियूषिका तिवारी,	न्यायाधिकारी
			अपर सिविल न्यायाधीश	
			(जूनियर डिवीजन), कोर्ट–1, जौनपुर	

1	2	3	4	5
3	केराकत (जौनपुर)	केराकत	श्री मनु गुप्ता,	न्यायाधिकारी
			अपर सिविल न्यायाधीश	
			(जूनियर डिवीजन), कोर्ट–4, जौनपुर	
4	मछलीशहर	मछलीशहर	श्री हिमान्शु वर्मा,	न्यायाधिकारी
	(जौनपुर)		अपर सिविल न्यायाधीश	
			(जूनियर डिवीजन), कोर्ट–5, जौनपुर	

आज्ञा से, जे0 पी0 सिंह—II, प्रमुख सचिव।

IN pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of notification no. 25/2020/1364/VII-Vyaya-2-2020-216G-2007-TC-1, dated September 24, 2020 :

No. 25/2020/1364/VII- Nyaya-2–2020-216G-2007-TC-1

Dated Lucknow, September 24, 2020

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 (Act no. 4 of 2009), the Governor, after consultation with the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, is pleased to appoint the officers of the cadre of additional civil Judge (Junior Division) as mentioned in Column No. 4 of the Schedule below as the Nyayadhikari in the Gram Nyayalaya as mentioned in Column No. 2 of the said Schedule to exercise jurisdiction in cases conferred by sections 12 and 13 of the said Act, within the jurisdiction as mentioned in column No. 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Sl. no.	Place of sitting of Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Headquarters	Jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Headquarters	Name of officer Additional Civil judge (J. D.)	Appointed as
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dhaulana (Hapur)	Dhaulana	Sri Vijay Chaudhary, Additional Civil judge (Junior Division), Hapur	Nyayadhikari
2	Shahganj (Jaunpur)	Shahganj	Sushri Piyushika Tiwari, Additional Civil judge (Junior Division), Court-1, Jaunpur	Nyayadhikari
3	Kerakat (Jaunpur)	Kerakat	Sri Manu Gupta, Additional Civil judge (Junior Division), Court-IV, Jaunpur	Nyayadhikari
4	Machhlishahar (Jaunpur)	Machhlishahar	Sri Himanshu Verma, Additional Civil judge (Junior Division), Court-V, Jaunpur	Nyayadhikari

By order,
J. P. SINGH-II,
Pramukh Sachiv.

पी०एस०यू०पी०-ए०पी० २७६ राजपत्र-२०२०-(६९६)-५९९+३०=६२९-(कम्प्यूटर / टी० / ऑफसेट)।

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to communications filed on July 14, 2008.

In view of the Appeal Brief filed on July 14, 2008, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY

REOPENED. New grounds of rejection are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following

two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37

CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an

appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee

can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have

been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between

the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing

below:

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be

found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1-2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Calo et al (US 7,127,492).

Regarding claim 1, as shown in Figures 1-8, Calo discloses a data transmission system comprising at least a data transmission network (101; Figure 1) based upon an IP protocol; at least a content server (104; Figure 1) for providing data requested by a user (102, 103; Figure 1) connected to the network; a plurality of proxies (105, 106; Figure 1) having a cache function (701-709; Figure 7), each proxy capable of having stored the requested data (col. 1: line 55 – col. 2: line 2, and col. 5: line 65 – col. 6: line 17), one of the proxies comprising a user proxy which receives any request for data from the user (col. 3: lines 38-49).

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Calo also discloses a domain name server for converting a server name provided by the user to the user proxy into an IP address of the content server (a DNS returns an IP address corresponding to an appropriate proxy server when a client requests an address for the backend server; col. 3: lines 40-49 and col. 4: lines 58-64). Obviously, the DNS includes a table for name resolution, and since the user proxy is responsible for determining what service is being requested and providing requested service, it is obvious the information essential to satisfy this request, i.e., the proxy IP address, is provided to the user proxy; col. 3: lines 20-49; col. 4: line 58—col. 5: line 27).

Calo discloses substantially all the claimed limitations, except the table comprising an IP address of a proxy amongst the plurality of proxies capable of having stored the requested data.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the address of all proxy servers in the domain name server's table, motivated by the need of providing a complete name resolution to all network devices.

Regarding claim 2, Calo discloses a method for obtaining data in an optimized way in a data transmission system comprising at least a data transmission network based upon an IP

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protocol (101); at least a content server (104) for providing data requested by a user (102, 103) connected to the network; a plurality of proxies (105, 106) having a cache function (701-709), each proxy capable of having stored the requested data, and one of the proxies comprising a user proxy which receives any request for data from the user (col. 1: line 55 – col. 2: line 2, col. 5: line 65 – col. 6: line 17, and col. 3: lines 38-49).

Cato also discloses a domain name server for converting a server name provided by the user to the user proxy into an IP address (a DNS server returns an IP address corresponding to an appropriate proxy server when a client requests an address for the backend server; col. 3: lines 20-49 and col. 4: lines 58-64).

Cato also teaches:

- a) determining if a table stored in the domain name server contains an entry corresponding to the server name provided by the user to the user proxy (a DNS is a database server, hence comprising a table, and used primarily to complete the inter-network name resolution on those file . Thus, it is obvious the DNS must first determine whether there is an entry in the DNS table corresponding to the provided server name; col. 3: lines 20-49 and col. 4: lines 58-64), and
- c) returning the proxy IP address to the user proxy if such a proxy IP address is included in the entry corresponding to the server name (since the user proxy is responsible for determining what service is being requested and providing requested service, it is inherent the information essential to satisfy this request, i.e., the proxy IP address, is provided to the user proxy; col. 3: lines 20-37), and

d) sending the user request from the user proxy to the proxy IP address included in the entry (A redirection module is used to direct requests to proxy servers, or another server operated locally for serving the requests; col. 4: line 58—col. 5: line 27).

Calo discloses substantially all the claimed limitations, except there is an entry in the table that includes an address of a proxy amongst the plurality of proxies.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the address of all proxy servers in the domain name server's table, motivated by the need of providing a complete name resolution to all network devices.

Regarding claim 4, though Calo does not explicitly call for determining whether the user proxy is a known proxy, but since Calo teaches the Wide Area Load Balancer 603 implements distributing client requests to different proxy servers within the network by means of a DNS server, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made in order to load balancing requests among proxy servers, the user proxy has to be known to the DNS server.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Van Kim T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3073.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Van Kim T. Nguyen Examiner

Examiner

Art Unit 2456

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456